

the terga in shape, but only three-fourths as long; their tips turned outwards and projecting laterally, their inner margin overlapping the occludent margin of the terga for a considerable distance. Rostrum prominent, triangular, recurved. The two subrostrals similar in shape, but smaller and much less prominent; the lower valve larger and more prominent than the upper. Latera transverse, triangular, of no great size, prominent at the tips. Subcarina resembling the rostrum, but less than half as long.

*Peduncle* much shorter than the capitulum, compressed, almost triangular in lateral view, covered with almost nodular subimbricate plates arranged somewhat irregularly.

*Cirri* very long and slender, feebly curved, colourless.

*Dimensions.*—

	mm.
Length of capitulum .....	12
Breadth „ .....	12
Length of peduncle.....	8
Breadth „ .....	9

*Locality.*—S. R. 504, 12. ix. 07, 50° 42' N., 11° 18' W., 627-728 fathoms; on *Lophohelia*.

The external characters of this barnacle are so peculiar that I have ventured to describe it without dissecting the unique specimen, on which I have not succeeded in finding any degenerate males. I understand that this specimen will be deposited in the British Museum.

#### LXVIII.—*Three new African Rodents.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

##### *Epimys stella*, sp. n.

Like *E. alleni*, but skull markedly longer.

External appearance as in the Fernando Po *E. alleni*, of which this would appear to be the mainland representative. General colour above dull rufous fawn, as in *E. alleni*. Belly greyish, the bases of the hairs slaty, their tips greyish white. Hands and feet dull whitish. Tail long, very finely haired, so as to appear naked. Mammæ 2—2=8.

Skull decidedly larger than that of *E. alleni*, the brain-case much longer, but not, as is the case in the next species, much broader. Supraorbital edges square, but without beading. Palatal foramina longer than in *E. alleni*, and bullæ larger.

Dimensions of the type (measured as a spirit-specimen before skinning):—

Head and body 77 mm.; tail 140; hind foot 17·5; ear 15.

Skull: greatest length 24·8; condylo-incisive length 23·4; zygomatic breadth 12·3; nasals 8·2; interorbital breadth 4·3; breadth of brain-case 11·2; palatilar length 10·6; palatal foramina 5·1; upper molar series 4.

*Hab.* Congo and Cameroons. Type from the Ituri Forest between Mawanbi and Avakubi, Eastern Congo. Others from Efulen and Ja River, Cameroons.

*Type.* Adult female. B.M. no. 7. 1. 2. 23. Collected in 1906 by R. B. Woosnam, and presented by the Subscribers to the Ruwenzori Expedition.

Compared with the true *E. alleni* of Fernando Po (of which the Fernando Po Expedition of 1904 obtained an adult topotype clearly identical with the young type of the species) this mainland form is markedly larger, with a longer brain-case, and has not the disproportionally short muzzle of that form. From *E. carillus* it differs by having 8 instead of 6 mammæ.

### *Epinys æta*, sp. n.

General appearance of *E. alleni*. Brain-case very large and broad.

Proportions as in *E. alleni*. Colour above rather more buffy than "wood-brown"; sides clearer buffy, forming a buffy line along the edge of the abdominal colour, which is well-defined white, the bases of the hairs pale slaty. Ears rather smaller than in *alleni*, grey-brown. Hands whitish; feet with whitish edges and digits, middle line of metatarsus darker. Tail uniformly brown.

Skull with a very large brain-case, shaped somewhat like that of a *Nyctomys*; the interorbital region broad, with well-defined supraorbital beads, which extend backwards half across the parietals. Muzzle small and slender. Anteorbital plate very slightly projected forward, though more so than in *alleni*. Palatal foramina longer and bullæ larger than in *alleni*. Molars narrow, of the rather *Uromys*-like shape found in this group of mice; inner cusp of second lamina of  $m^1$  and  $m^2$  elongated antero-posteriorly.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh) :—

Head and body 85 mm.; tail 102; hind foot 17; ear 14.

Skull: greatest length 24.1; condylo-incisive length 21.7; nasals 7.7; interorbital breadth 4.6; breadth of brain-case 11.6; palatilar length 10.6; diastema 7; palatal foramina 5.1; upper molar series 4.5.

*Hab.* Biteye, Ja River, S.E. Cameroons.

*Type.* Adult female. B.M. no. 11. 5. 5. 11. Original number 517. Collected 29th October, 1910, by Mr. G. L. Bates. Another, younger, specimen obtained in 1901 at Efulen, Cameroons.

Like as this pretty little mouse is to *E. alleni* and *E. stella* externally, the resemblance is only superficial, and its large *Nyctomys*-like brain-case, well-defined supraorbital ridges, and larger molars separate it readily from those species.

### *Georychus kummi*, sp. n.

Near *G. ochraceo-cinereus*.

General external appearance as in *G. lechei*. Size rather smaller. Fur of medium length; hairs of back about 7 mm. Colour slaty grey, rather less brown than in *G. lechei*, not in any way sandy or "ochraceous." Coronal white spot smaller than in *lechei*, and not extended posteriorly as a white line on the nape. Belly with a white median line.

Skull very much as in *G. ochraceo-cinereus*, smaller than that of *G. lechei*; nasals not expanded mesially, their sides parallel from front nearly to back; orbits defined behind by strongly marked postorbital processes, interorbital breadth slightly less than intertemporal. Lambdoid crest well developed, continued directly across skull without the median anterior inflection so marked in *lechei*. Postero-external angles of zygomata strongly marked. Diastema comparatively short. Bullæ small.

Dimensions of the type:—

Hind foot (s. u.) 29 mm.

Skull: condylo-basal length 42.4; condylo-incisive length 44.6; zygomatic breadth 31.5; nasals 15.2 × 3.2; interorbital breadth 9; breadth across postorbital processes 13; intertemporal breadth 9.2; mastoid breadth 20.8; palatilar length 24.7; diastema 12.6; upper tooth-series (crowns) 7.7.

*Hab.* French Shari Protectorate, about 8° N., 22° E., on the Ironstone Plateau. Alt. 2000'.

*Type.* Old female. B.M. no. 11. 4. 2. 1. Collected and presented by Dr. H. Karl W. Kumm, of the Soudan United Mission.

This fine mole-rat, which I have named in honour of its discoverer, is no doubt nearly allied to *G. ochraceo-cinereus*, Heugl., with which it shares its chief cranial characteristics. But its colour is of the slaty grey found in *G. lechei*, and quite unlike the sandy or ochraceous of Heuglin's species.

---

LXIX.—*The Genera of Recent Clypeastroids.* By HUBERT LYMAN CLARK, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, U.S.A.

ALTHOUGH the classification of the sea-urchins commonly called cake-urchins, sand-dollars, and keyhole-urchins has engaged the attention of many zoologists, some of whom have held very high rank, the nomenclature in use at the present day is very unsatisfactory. That which is used by palæontologists differs from that of their brethren who confine their work to Recent forms, and such a name as *Echinanthus*, for example, means something quite different in one field from what it does in the other. The difficulties seem to arise chiefly from the fact that leading echinologists, such as the two Agassizs, Duncan, and Lambert, have refused to accept the tenth edition of the 'Systema Naturæ' as the starting-point in nomenclature, but have dated both genera and species from pre-Linnean writers. Other articles of our present International Code of Nomenclature have also been consciously or unconsciously violated, and thus the confusion has been made worse.

Having had occasion recently to outline for my own use a consistent and satisfactory classification of the Recent Clypeastroida, I have found that the application of the International Code results in some important changes; and as I believe these changes are bound to be made ultimately, they had better be suggested at once. Fortunately few familiar names are altered, and none of these is likely to cause any confusion. Of course, those who persist in the maintenance of pre-Linnean names cannot accept my conclusions, and I shall not expect it; but I do hope that those who wish to obtain a reasonable stability of nomenclature through the general acceptance of the International Code will find themselves able to accept the types here given for the different genera, even if their own methods or preferences would have led them to different results. I hope it is needless to add that if I err in the application of the code or in the